

DAILY EVENING BULLETIN.

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MAYSVILLE, KY., MONDAY JULY 20, 1885.

PRICE ONE CENT.

CLEARANCE SALE —OF— SUMMER DRY GOODS!

RUNYON & HOCKER will offer, on Thursday, July 24, the balance of their stock of Zephyr Dress Gingham at 10 cents, reduced from 12½ and 15 cents; 10 cent Dress Gingham reduced to 8 cents; 12½ cent Printed Lawns reduced to 10 cents; 10 cent Printed Lawns reduced to 8 cents; White Plaid Dress Goods, 30 cent quality, reduced to 25 cents; 25 cent quality reduced to 20 cents; Plaid Nainsooks at 8, 10, 15 and 20 cents; Swiss and Hamburg Embroideries at much less than their recent low prices.

Ladies' Light Blue and Pink Ribbed Lisle Hose reduced to 75 cents, former price, \$1.25; Black and Colored Lisle Hose, 50 cents, former price 65 and 75 cents; Black and Colored Cotton, 65 cent quality, reduced to 50 cents; Children's Hosiery also reduced. Hoop Skirts, Corsets and Ladies' Leather Bags at much less prices than formerly.

The entire balance of our Summer Stock must be closed within the next fifteen days to make room for early fall goods.

—An early call will receive the best selections. Terms CASH.

RUNYON & HOCKER,
Second Street, Maysville.

B. & B.

MIDSUMMER CLEARANCE SALE.

SEE OUR PRICES!

DRESS GINGHAMS, 5, 6 1-4, 100.
FINEST LAWNS, - - - \$1-30.
LINEN LAWNS, - - - \$1-30.

Prints, Muslins and all Domestic goods at attractive prices.

The "Health" Braided Wire Bustle, the best in the world.

Browning & Barkley.

WE OFFER

CHAMBER SUITS!

the Newest and Best Styles, forty different styles Bureaus, seventy-five different styles Bedsteads, a large stock of Sideboards, Wardrobes, Book Cases, Cheffoniers, Hat-racks, Hall and Lawn Seats, Dining and Library Tables, Marble and Wood-top Stands; ten different styles of

Folding Bed Lounges,

Spring Bottom Beds, Spring, Cotton, Cotton-Top and Excelsior Mattresses; twenty Parlor Suits of the best styles and designs; also a large stock of Upholstered Platform Rockers, a full line of Rattan, Carpet Seat and Back, Reed Cane, Outside Cane, Perforated, Folding, Camp, Dining, Library and;

Office Chairs!

We do not advertise an empty house but a LARGE FOUR-STORY BUILDING FULL of the best goods, comprising the greatest variety of Styles and calculated to attract the attention of the most exacting trade.

Call and see our stock. We take pleasure in showing it and giving prices.

HENRY ORT

East Second Street, Maysville.

SMITH'S KIDNEY TONIC--TRY IT.

MONETARY MATTERS.

SECRETARY MANNING'S PLAN TO SAVE THE BANKS FROM SILVER.

Not the Treasury But the Banks That Desire Help to Keep From Going to That Base—Washington Waifs. Gen. Grant—Topics of Interest.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—There seems to be some misunderstanding in the public mind about the recent conference between the banks and the treasury department. It is a mistake to think that the treasury is asking favors of the banks. On the contrary, it is the banks who desire to be helped by the treasury to save them from going to a silver basis. The following facts may serve to enlighten some who have a clear understanding of the present relations of the banks and the treasury:

The law requires that all customs duties shall be paid in gold or silver coin or their certificates. After the resumption act took effect the practice grew up of accepting at the custom house legal tenders also in payment of customs duties.

The national bank notes are by law redeemable in gold, silver or legal tender notes. It has become a practice in the treasury department to receive silver certificates also in redemption of national bank notes.

Under preceding administrations it has been the practice to receive deposits of gold in the treasury and issued therefor silver certificates, these and ultimately also the coin being transported at the expense of the government. This practice was without authority of law and only resorted to by the treasury in order to procure gold to keep upon a gold basis. Eighty-one millions of gold were thus exchanged for silver certificates, and but for the supply of gold thus obtained as a loan, the treasury would have been on a silver basis long ago. The treasury now refuses to do this, as there is no law authorizing what is in fact only a temporary loan of gold to the government, and owing to the heavy charges for transportation of the gold and the certificates at a high rate of interest.

The treasury has received about seventy per cent of its total revenues in paper—either legal tenders or silver certificates. Now the banks long ago combined to refuse to receive silver or silver certificates on deposit, or use either at the clearing house settlements, nevertheless the silver certificates which are paid into the custom house and sub-treasury are obtained by those who pay them from these same banks. In handling these silver certificates the banks are undoubtedly violating the rule they adopted for their own preservation against silver. In effect they refuse silver themselves, but make themselves the agents for forcing it on the treasury. Thus it is the course which the banks have systematically pursued which has drained the treasury of its gold. The banks themselves frequently make deposits of silver certificates with the sub-treasury when they are required by the corresponding banks to make deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of their notes.

For this reason the secretary informed the banks that some change in their modes of payment must be adopted by them if they wished that the treasury should continue to pay gold. He desired that these measures should be taken by the banks quietly and without attracting general public attention, and, as the object was legitimate and the banks were the bodies most directly interested, it was taken for granted that they would act unanimously and would also act quietly.

If Secretary Manning had required customs duties to be paid, as the law directs only in gold or silver coin, and the national bank notes to be redeemed only in legal tenders or gold or silver coin, as is also prescribed by law, this change in the practice which had grown up under the previous administrations would, it is held, have caused a violent derangement in the money system of the country, and would probably have discredited to a large extent the legal tender notes.

The secretary preferred to avoid what seemed a needless financial disturbance by continuing the system he found in vogue when he took charge. But the evil—the drainage of gold from the treasury, and substitution of silver, which began with the law making the silver dollar a legal tender, and against which Secretary Sherman, Secretary Folger and Secretary McCulloch repeatedly warned congress, has in course of time grown to such a degree that if silver payments by the treasury were to be avoided some change in the treasury practice became necessary.

Secretary Manning has the strong desire, in common with his predecessors, Secretaries Sherman, Folger and McCulloch, to maintain the treasury on a gold basis. The fact that Messrs. Sherman, Folger and McCulloch repeatedly and urgently expressed themselves on the desirability of this policy and that no general public opposition ever appeared to it, shows that the country also wishes the gold basis preserved.

But it belongs to the banks of the country to make the continuance of gold payments from the treasury possible. Secretary Manning's duty is to obey the laws and he will do his duty; when he can no longer pay in gold he will pay in silver. If the banks desire to prevent this they must, as a body, adopt such a policy as will maintain the treasury stock of gold. They can do this if they wish, without violating any law or imperiling their own situation. It is undoubtedly to their interest that this should be done. They have more at stake than all other interests in the country in this question. If the treasury is forced by their inaction to silver payments this will involve a loss to the banks of at least 10 per cent on their capital and surplus, besides the trouble of a possible general financial derangement, involving further losses to them—and this coming at a time when industry and commerce seem about to revive and make the business of banking once more profitable.

The Halting Business.

NEW YORK, July 20.—The Sun's Washington special says: "A few facts will go further than any number of words to explain the recent reports about the administration's policy concerning removals and appointments."

ments. It is to be said that the report of the calling of a halt by the president was well founded but not precisely accurate. An idea of the truth may be had from the circumstances that of late the president pays more attention than ever to changes and appointments in the departments. Very few appointments above a \$1,200 clerkship are now made without regard to the liability of the act to come under review and perhaps be reversed by the president.

The Chenoweth-Keller affair awakened the president to what he regarded as the great importance of looking himself to the details of the department. Governor Hoadly, of Ohio, and Representative Burbour, of Virginia, Mr. Cleveland gave an assurance that fourth-class postoffices should be filled with Democrats. That business is going ahead pretty well. The only habit that has really and positively been called in on making charges against Republican incumbents. This will henceforth work in favor of keeping resignations in till their terms expire. So far as it goes a backward step has been taken.

General Grant.

MOUNT McGEOR, N. Y., July 20.—It is feared that a turn has come in Gen. Grant's rally and that old successions of ups and downs is about to make another draft on his vitality. Signs of a decline have appeared. The weather was hot and the change was first attributed to that, but examinations showed the symptoms were those of a progressing disease more than anything else.

The night was one of weariness and wakefulness. The general slept little in the early evening and afterward he caught sleep only by short naps. The cottage was opened on all sides, affording good ventilation, but this gave the patient little relief. Dr. Shady, who remained over night, contrary to his expectation, was called frequently to relieve the general, who became so nervous and uncomfortable that he was taken out on the porch and put in his bath chair, in which he was closely wrapped, and he slept for a little while.

The morning being cool he returned to the room in about an hour and then fell into a sound sleep. His pulse has not been greatly disturbed, nor has the neck swelling greatly increased; but he is despondent and it is feared that the next few days will be far from comfortable.

Appointments.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The following postmasters have been appointed: J. W. Keys, Richland Centre, Wis.; John Taliferro, Winchester, Ky.; Benjamin Long, Greenville, Ala.; E. A. Limes, Pierce City, Mo.; W. G. Morris, Frankfort, Ind.; R. M. Robertson, Tipton, Ind.; John Neff, Winchester, Ind.; G. R. Reynolds, Plymouth, Ind. All postmasters succeeded were suspended.

ABDUCTED.

Emma F. Smith Mysteriously Disappears and Returns as Mysteriously.

READING, Pa., July 20.—Miss Emma F. Smith, aged seventeen years, a blonde, prepossessing in appearance and the daughter of a well-to-do citizen, disappeared on Sunday. Her bonnet was found in a boat moored to a dam near by. The dam was dragged and cannon fired, but no body was found. Descriptions of the missing girl were sent in all directions. She has just returned to her home on a train in a dazed condition. She is unable to give a clear statement as to where she has been, but from her incoherent talk, it is gleaned that she was abducted while walking on the banks of the dam, taken to the opposite side by force and then away, she knows not where, as she lost consciousness. She knew nothing until she found herself on board a train speeding homeward. It is supposed that she was drugged, but what the object of her captors was cannot be surmised. It is believed, however, that they became alarmed when the officials instituted the search, and sent her home closely veiled on the train. She suffered no bodily injuries whatever.

EXTINGUISHED LIGHT AND LIFE.

Joseph Parker Murdered as He Was Going to Bed—The Murderer's Flight.

PLANO, Tex., July 20.—Joseph Parker, a wealthy ranchman, has been killed on his ranch, some fifteen miles east of town. It is believed the murder was committed by a man named Joe King, who has lived with Parker for several years. As Parker was going to bed about 11 o'clock he extinguished the light. As he did so, it is alleged King shot him under the left arm near the heart, killing him almost instantly.

The servants say they heard no conversation whatever between the men. King fled to the prairies, taking with him two horses. He has not been heard of since. King's friends say he is subject to fits of insanity. A posse of men has started to search for him. They declare they will hang him unless he exhibits signs of aberration. Both men have large families.

PALL MALL GAZETTEING.

An Old Man Named White Guilty of Babylonian Practices.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., July 20.—H. T. White, a well-known leather merchant, has been arrested charged with assaulting a little girl, he has hitherto been regarded as a reputable citizen, but it is now charged that he has been in the habit for years of coaxing little girls to his office for immoral purposes.

Nearly twenty girls, many belonging to leading families, are said to have been ruined. White is over sixty years of age. One girl made a confession. When White was arrested a crowd collected for the purpose of lynching him, but he was secretly taken to the county jail at Maysville. He was hung in effigy by the disappointed crowd.

Wipe Them Out.

OMAHA, July 20.—Gen. Howard received a telegram from the president to keep all posts in the western part of the department of the Platte, prepared for any emergency that might arise in Utah. This was in accordance with a suggestion made by Gen. Howard, who evidently knows more about the situation at Salt Lake City than his cares to let the public know.

Prominent Republican Dead.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 20.—Edward M. Madden, a prominent member of the Republican party in this state, died in the sixty-eighth year of his age.

THE WILES OF SPAIN.

WHY SIR ROBERT MORIER FAILED TO NEGOTIATE.

The "Revelations" of the Pall Mall Gazette in Connection With the Commission Appointed to Investigate. Dr. Ferran Criticized—Notes.

MADRID, July 20.—Sir Robert Morier, a British diplomat of thirty-one years' experience, has just left Madrid, after three years' stay, under circumstances which show the difficulties attending negotiations with Spain. As British ambassador he came to Spain to negotiate a commercial treaty with England, and devoted his time during his stay mainly to that end. Two or three times the treaty was announced as definitely settled, but finally it failed. The ambassador left Spain so completely out of patience with its state department that he refused to make the usual personal calls on members of the Spanish cabinet before his departure.

England has no commercial treaty with Spain and its goods are therefore charged a higher duty than those of continental countries. In return for admitting England to the most favored nation treatment Spain demanded admittance at one shilling a gallon duty of all wine below thirty spirit standard. According to the present English law wines above twenty-six spirit standard pay a duty of two shillings and sixpence a gallon, while those below enter at one shilling. This admits French wines which are low in alcohol, but bars out the higher proof Spanish wines.

Under the Ministry of Posada Herrera, in December, 1883, a *modus vivendi* was signed by England and Spain which gave England a most favored nation treatment in return for legislation raising the spirit standard to thirty, which would admit Spanish wines at the same rates paid by French wines. Senor Canovas soon after came into power, and refused to accept the results of the previous negotiations, alleging as an excuse the customs troubles with the English free port of Gibraltar. By diplomatic pressure a *modus vivendi* was again signed in December, 1884.

As passed by the Spanish cortes, the British ambassador claimed the existence of the following points of difference between the minister of state's agreement and the law:

First, That the clause extending the *modus vivendi* until the negotiation of a treaty or until twelve months' notice after July, 1887, was stricken out. This was important, because a customs revision occurs in 1887.

Second, That by the agreement only the Spanish Antilles were excepted from the law which afterward was ruled to apply only to the Spanish Peninsula and not to the British colonies.

Third, The omission from the law of a very important clause pledging Spain to begin negotiations for a general commercial treaty with England.

These disagreements are said to have led to several rather violent scenes between Sir Robert Morier and the Spanish secretary of state, resulting in charges of bad faith on both sides, and the Spanish attempt to transfer the negotiations to London, which culminated in the sudden breaking of all negotiations by England.

Three years constant negotiations, therefore, go for nothing, and English goods still pay the highest duties, while those of France and Germany enter at the lowest rates. The dispatches published by the British parliament seem to show a confiding nature on the part of the British minister, with rather sharp practice on the part of Spain. It is significant that England at once published all the documents relating to the case, while, although they were demanded by the cortes, the Spanish government allowed the cortes to adjourn without furnishing the papers desired by it, and this also in spite of the accusations of bad faith made in the cortes against the Spanish minister of state.

Gossip has it that a ministerial bargain with the protectionists caused the alleged amendment to the *modus vivendi* in the cortes. The matter is an unfortunate one for Spanish diplomatic credit. The financial condition of the country is now greatly endangered by trade depression and cholera, and seems to be on a par with the wretched policy which renders it necessary to know the motives of the government before accepting statistics collected by it.

The Garbage of London.

LONDON, July 20.—The Pall Mall Gazette has issued in a single edition a complete publication of the full text of all its "revelations." The edition is having an enormous sale, and the proceeds are to be devoted towards defraying the expenses of the commission which is examining the data upon which the Gazette's articles are based.

The commission spent three hours at the Mansion House examining, under oath, before the lord mayor and the city recorder, one of the Pall Mall Gazette's reportorial commissioners. The lord mayor presided over the examination. Neither he nor any of the dignitaries present would converse with members of the press about what transpired, any further than to say that the examination was confined to the work of sifting the evidence gathered by the reporter in support of the Pall Mall Gazette's statement that among the criminal establishments purveying to vice in London was the prostitution firm of Messrs. X and Z, whose business consisted in supplying customers all over Europe with young female children. The personages engaged in this inquiry say they will not speak upon the subject for publication until the commission of inquiry finishes its work, which will require another week.

One of the commissioners of the Pall Mall Gazette reports to that paper the following facts, the truth of which he declares to be incontestable: "In order to show the Mansion House committee that the diabolical business exposed by the Gazette was still carried on as boldly as ever, the reporter offered to procure from the establishment as many girls as the committee might name delivered anywhere to their order. There being some hesitation about the acceptance of this proposition, the reporter, while the committee was in session, went to a procurer and ordered a pretty girl, aged 14, to be delivered to his order, as agent for 'a gentle-

man of sixty." The madame accepted the order, and in a short time produced the girl. The reporter investigated the child's history and ascertained that her father was dead and her mother was a poor workingwoman. The girl was dressed in an old black frock. Having completed the purchase of the girl, the reporter hastened to arrange for her delivery anywhere and to any person designated by the committee.

"No member of the committee would consent to receive the girl. The reporter thereupon arranged for her delivery, and hurried back to the Mansion House, having completed the entire transaction during the single sitting of the committee. The reporter received a confidential letter from Mme Z., appointing a retired place to meet the girl."

In addition to the above incident the Pall Mall Gazette publishes the following: "The Gazette reporter, who was examined under oath at the Mansion House, offered to prove the truth of the Gazette's statements concerning the places of Messdames X and Z, by an actual purchase, to be made by telegraph while the committee was in session. The reporter wired the mesdames to supply a girl to a private house near the Mansion House where any member of the committee could satisfy beyond doubt regarding the chastity business. He assured the committee that the order would be promptly filled; but no member of the committee would consent to undertake exposing himself to the proposed ordeal or receive the purchase in any way."

At the Exeter hall meeting Gen. Booth read a letter written by Mrs. Booth to the queen, and the reply to the same from the dowager of Roxburg, who had been asked by the queen to acknowledge Mrs. Booth's letter. The dowager said that the queen fully sympathized with Mrs. Booth on the painful subject of the perils to which young girls are exposed, and had already communicated thereon with a lady closely connected with the government, to whom Mrs. Booth's letter would be immediately forwarded.

Sir Richard Assheton Cross, home secretary, speaking in the house of commons about the revelations of the Pall Mall Gazette, said that nobody could sympathize more than he with the work which the Gazette was performing, and he declared that the home department would use every possible effort to discover and punish the perpetrators of the offences exposed.

Dr. Ferran Criticized.

BERLIN, July 20.—Dr. Van Ermengela, lately delegated by the Belgian government to study Dr. Ferran's inoculation, will contribute an important article to this week's *Deutsche Medicinische Wochenschrift*, Dr. Koch's organ, in which, while concluding that Dr. Ferran does not prove his case, he touches on the question of Dr. Ferran's real or pretended secret method of attenuation of virus, and expresses his belief that the secret is no secret at all, as he believes Dr. Ferran merely cultivates bacilli by a series; first cultivating in one phial, then taking bacilli out of this and cultivating them in another phial, and so on, the result being that nature itself gradually attenuates the strength of the microbe without Dr. Ferran's assistance. For instance, here is a parallel case: If roses are cultivated from grafts taken from the rose tree, and then from slips taken from that, and slips again taken from the last slip, the result is a gradual degeneration and weakness of the roses.

Another Alarm.

LONDON, July 20.—A meeting of the cabinet was hastily summoned and the ministers are now in session. It has stated that the government received advices from English officials on the Afghan frontier of a very serious nature, and that the cabinet is now engaged in discussing them. It is further stated that the purpose of these dispatches is such that the government will be forced to take some decided action for the protection of the Afghan frontier and prevent the seizure of any further strategic points by the Russians.

It is rumored that the Russian commander has decided to seize Herat by coup de main. All sorts of reports are in circulation. One from Paris is to the effect that the French foreign office has received a dispatch stating that the Russians have massed a large force at the entrance of Zulicaf pass and the seizure of Herat is certain. The summoning of the cabinet and reports concerning the situation in the Afghan frontier has caused intense excitement. The result of the session is anxiously awaited.

The Toll.

MADRID, July 20.—Returns from the various cholera-infected districts throughout Spain place the number of new cases at 1,329 and deaths 624.

THE CLEVELAND STRIKERS.

The Trial of Bazdek Results in a Verdict of Not Guilty.

CLEVELAND, O., July 20.—There has been no further disturbance in the Polish and Bohemian settlements. The trial of Bazdek charged with leading the attack on the plate mill, was the all-absorbing incident. The court room was crowded by strikers and their friends. Bazdek said he was at work in the wire mill, getting \$1.00 per day, when the men compelled him to quit. He did not lead the men, but did follow the strikers into the works and helped drive out the workmen.

The state showed Bazdek carried all through the trouble a blacksnake whip. The man who stood urging the men to batter down the doors of the screw works had such a whip in his hand. The jury was given the case about 5 o'clock, and in a short time returned with a verdict of not guilty of leading the assault.

He was immediately arrested on the charge of leading the attack on the screw works. Bail was furnished. The verdict was received with the greatest satisfaction by the strikers. When the news reached the settlements it was received with cheers.

Colonel E. H. Leavitt Dead.

WATERLOO, Ia., July 20.—Col. R. H. Leavitt, of Charlemont, Mass., died in this city, aged nearly eighty. He reached here last Saturday on a visit to two sons, and was taken sick on his arrival. Col. Leavitt had for years been very prominent in public affairs in Massachusetts, and was for several terms a member of the legislature. He was never sick a day in his life until his last illness.